WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1887.

# The President's Summer Movements

Mr. and Mrs. CLEVELAND intend to visit St. Louis, in response to an invitation en-grossed on satin and signed by more than twenty thousand Colonels and others.

It must not be supposed that this West-ern trip is designed to supersede or to interfere in any way with the still more interesting pilgrimage to Saranac Lake. The Grand Army Encampment at St. Louis does not occur until the cooler end of September; while the wedding anniversary is on June 2 that is to say, one week from to-morrow.

No twenty thousand Colonels wait in the Adirondacks to greet the happy pair, but the cordial sympathy and good wishes of fifty million people will follow them thither, at a respectful distance. It is in some sense a national anniversary, yet the sympathy will be unobtrusive, the congratulations low spoken. Let the President and his wife be as undisturbed in the leafy solitude as were our general ancestor and his lovely and accomplished Evg. when

"Hand in hand alone they passed On to their bilastel bower: the roof Of thickest covert was inwoven shade, Laurel and myrtle and what higher grow Of firm and fragrant leaf; on either side

Bird, beast, insect, or worm, durat enter none."

#### In the Right Direction.

Mr. CLEVELAND'S order reducing the number of internal revenue districts, and consequently reducing the number of Federal officeholders and the salary account, is in the direction of a reform which should have been accomplished long ago. In the flush times of Republicanism, every Congress district had its Collector of Internal Revenue, with his thrifty henchmen. The work of consolidation and reduction has gone on slowly. Mr. CLEVELAND has been a good while in getting at this sort of reform, but let him have credit for having got at it. Perhaps the fact that he thus puts a few Democratic officeholders into the street may reconcile the Republicans to a slight reduction of the standing army of placemen.

If Mr. CLEVELAND dld but know it, and could have known it earlier, one drop of the sterling, honest, Democratic reform, which abolishes unnecessary offices and runs the Government at the smallest expense consistent with the highest efficiency, is worth all great NEPTUNE's ocean full of Chinese sham reforms. It is only some hundred thousand dollars a year that the consolidation of internal revenue districts saves, s small sum compared to the annual charge Mr. CLEVELAND laid upon the country in signing the Mexican Pension bill; yet if the sum saved were only \$100, a step in the right nath would still have been taken.

If the Fiftieth Congress is wise, however, the internal revenue taxes will be taken off altogether, and the whole army of tax collectors and deputies disbanded.

#### O'Brien Runs the Gauntlet in Ontario

We can attribute only to a happy accident the failure of the third attempt to assassinate Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN which was made on Monday night by Orangemen in Hamilton. The cobble stones employed at Kingston and Toronto having only injured and not entirely disabled the intended victim, the assailants of the Irish orator resolved that this time, like the murderers of COMYN, they would "mak sikker," and they accordingly had recourse to firearms. This atrocious violation of the right of Irish patriots to tell and of Canadian sympathizers to hear the truth about the sufferings of LANSDOWNES tenantry meets, as we should expect, with nothing but their private rights. They are not com-execration from all fair-minded citizens of pelled to lay in a bottle of whiskey on Satthe Dominion. What Americans think of urday, or to travel to Hoboken for their beer the proceedings of the Orange mobs is faithfully reflected in our newspapers, which, with one exception—the New York Times— other barrooms, and even hotels and restauhave united in denouncing the couniving inefficiency of the Canadian authorities, and in calling on our Government to demand reparation for the outrage inflicted on an Amercan citizen who was wounded and struck down while accompanying Mr. O'BRIEN in

the discharge of his professional duty.

It is painful to contrast the upright and honorable language used at the meeting in Hamilton, not only by Irishmen but by Englishmen and Orangemen themselves, with the strange tenor of the comments printed by the New York Times on the morning after O'BRIEN narrowly escaped assassination. "How many times," inquires that newspaper, "is it necessary that he shall be hooted or pelted or knocked on the head in order to vindicate his principle, whatever it may be?" The nasty insinuation is that in rising from a sick bed to answer an invitation from the 18,000 Irish Catholics in Hamilton, the Irish patriot was prompted by no principle at all, but by the hope of winning a cheap reputation for political martyrdom. The Times goes on to characterize in the following language the precautions taken in Hamilton to save O'BRIEN's life, which, as the event proved, were imperatively needed: "In other words, Mr. O'BRIEN is doing his best to incite an old-fashioned Twelfth of July riot in a country in which he is stranger and a guest." This, the Times declares, is "not a respectable attitude."

The people of this city will judge whether

the attitude of Mr. O'BRIEN or that of the New York Times is the more "respectable." Our citizens do not agree with that journal in thinking that "the best thing for Mr. O'BRIEN is to remain on this side of the border, where he can say what he likes about Lord LANSDOWNE without fear of interrup tion." Neither do Canadians agree with it. It was a mistake for our contemporary to reveal itself in its true colors, as more English than the English, for at the very hour when its views about O'BRIEN'S business were put to press, they were indignantly rediated by Englishmen and Orangemen at the Hamilton mass meeting. "Mr. George Collis, an Englishman," we quote from a detailed report of the proceedings, "said the fact of his nationality did not prevent his according the right of free speech to an Irishman. His denunciation of Lord LANSDOWNE was stronger than anything O'BRIEN or KIL-BRIDE had ever resorted to. He moved a resolution to the effect that the people of Canada desired to enter their protest against the cruelty of Lord Lansdowne toward his tenants, and held that he was unworthy of his high position." This resolution was passed amid uproarious applause, after another Englishman, Mr. F. Walters, had supported it " with a rousing declaration in favor of free speech." Mr. WALTERS said that "they, the people of Canada, would tell the home Government that men like Lord LANSDOWNE were not fit to rule over Canadians." A third Englishman, Mr. E. WILLIAMS, and a Canadian of English parentage, Mr. J. HAMILTON BACKY, spoke to the same effect; and it was an Orangeman, Mr. WILLIAM

strenuously second the vote of thanks moved to Mesars, O'BRIEN and KILBRIDE.

It is clear that Canadians of no class or nationality, except the most bigoted and bloodthirsty of Orangemen, will thank the New York Times for advising Mr. O'BRIEN
"to remain on this side of the border." They wish to hear the Irish prtriot, they are resolved to hear him, and they will know how to protect him from the effect of the covert encouragement given to his dastardly assail-ants by the pretended representatives of Anglomaniae respectability.

### There Should Be No Exceptions.

If the number of arrests for intexication be taken as pvidence, the actual closing of liquor saloons and beer gardens has not had the effect of decreasing drunkenness in New York on Sunday. In the long run it might tend to increase drunkenness, for men would lay in a supply of drink for Sunday consumption, and spirits would be preferred to light beverages, as being more portable.

But so far this much is certain: the Hoboken ferries and beer houses are profiting handsomely at the expense of the inhabitants of New York. They at least have good reason to rejoice over the activity of our police in shutting off the home supply of beer. At this season, too, Germans seem to accept good naturedly the necessity of travelling over to New Jersey after their lager, for the distance is not great and the weather is favorable for such an excursion. They cannot believe that It is possible that the authorities really intend to persist in their present efforts to enforce a law which has been so long disregarded.

The hotels and restaurants, instead of making any attempt to evade the law, are also now disposed to obey it very strictly, no matter how great the discomfort inflicted on those whom they entertain; and some saloon keepers are sustaining Mayor HEWITT's determination to enforce the Sunday closing. They want the people to experience to the the inconveniences and hardships thoroughly dry Sundays, so that everybody shall feel the pressure of the law, and be aroused to indigna-tion against it. They have no more notion than the Germans that the sale of alcoholic beverages is to be permanently shut off in so great and so cosmopolitan a city as New York, but are rather inclined to treat the whole matter as a huge joke. For the present they are willing to give up their Sunday trade, but they have no fear of losing it altogether.

They have furnished the supply because there was a demand, which will not cease merely because of Albany legislation, and the outcry against the law will come from their customers, who are many, while they themselves are comparatively few. They know, two, that drunkenness will continue, with little or no diminution, even when the Sunday sale of alcoholic beverages is absolutely stopped at saloons, beer gardens, and restaurants, and that the absurdity of the law will soon be demonstrated, and the sooner the more strictly it is enforced.

But there is one source of supply on Sunday which is not shut off. The bars of the many clubs of the city remain open as usual, and, of course, the demand upon them increases. This demand, too, comes from the very men who ought to be made to feel the prossure of the law, for it is they who would be most outraged at its interference with their habits, indifferent as they are to the annoyance it causes to other people. The Union League Club, for instance, is frequented by Republican legislators who are dsting in preventing the passage of Mr. GIEGERICH'S bill to allow the Sunday sale of beer under careful restrictions, and its membership is almost wholly composed of Republicans who sustain the Pharisaism at Albany. Yet they all can drink on Sunday at their own liquor establishment on the Fifth avenue without police interference, and they would resent any attempt of the authorities to prevent them from doing it as an outrageous invasion of on Sunday. They have only to drop into the Fifth avenue establishment for a drink, while rants, are forbidden to dispense alcoholic beverages, no matter how mild.

Now, if we are going to have the Sunday supply of liquor shut off, it should, in all fairness, be done thoroughly, and with no exceptions. The Union League Club members should go thirsty like other people, and if they were consistent they would voluntarily accept the consequences of Republican legislation and close their bar on Sunday.

# Antecedent and Consequent.

The Hon. J. L. MACDONALD of Shakopee represents in the Fiftieth Congress the Third district of Minnesota. Mr. MacDonald is a Democrat. He has been in Washington, and the Evening Star interviews him, and extracts from him the following amusing and instructive information:

"Mr. CLEVELAND is immensely popular in the West. There is no doubt about his getting the Minnesota dele-gation in the Convention. Mr. CLEVELAND is sure of the renomination, and equally sure of election. Mr. Mac-Doxald thinks there is an excellent chance of the Demo-trats adding Minnesota to the Democratic States at the

The cause of this cordial enthusiasm of the man from Shakopee for the man from Buffalo is recorded in the Pioneer Press of the growing and blowing city of St. Paul:

"Washington, May 19.—Congressman MacDonath of Shakopee arrived at Willard's last night and spent today in the Interior Department looking after land and pension cases affecting his constituents. He is push-ing COLVELE'S interests in the Duluth Land Office, but has not seen the President. Colvelle applied for the position of Register. No effort will be made to disturb MARRIE, but if it is decided that he is to go, it is likely that Mr. MacDonald will insist on Col. Colville's ap-

ment to succeed him." Until MARBLE is put out and COLVILLE put in, the fervor of the Seer of Shakopee may be counted upon to keep at torrid heat. But if COLVILLE should happen to be left, Mr. MacDonald's prophecies about Minnesota and Mr. CLEVELAND may suffer a sea

#### Governor Hill and the Quarantine. Did Governor HILL commit political suicide when he nominated Col. FRED GRANT

as a Quarantine Commissioner? The Chicago Herald, a most estimable Western expert, thinks that such is the predicament in which Mr. HILL placed himself by that nomination. We, on the contrary, think that, instead of committing suicide, he has advanced his reputation as a wise and prac-

tical statesman. The Quarantine Commission is in the hands of Republicans. It has been in their hands for many years. The terms of the Commissioners have expired, yet the Republican Senate, which has the power of confirmation, has refused to act upon any of the nominations that have been submitted. These nominations have always been suitable, and, if the Senate had acted upon them, they must have been confirmed. But such has not been the will of the power which has controlled the Senate in this matter. That will has been that the present Commissioners should hold over without regard to publie duty or public decency; and accordingly Banky, who had the decency and candor to I every nomination that has been presented

has been hung up and has expired, leaving

the old Commissioners still in place.

Mr. Hill has taken the only practicable method of changing this unwho uation. Of course he had to nominate a majority of Republicans or there would have been no chance of their confirmation It such a case it was the Governor's duty to propose for Commissioners men whose names the Senate would find it difficult to trifle with; and, while they are certainly not such as the Democracy of the State would have preferred, public thanks are due to the Governor for taking the only means of extricating the matter from the disgraceful entanglement in which it has been involved for these many years.

### Both to Blame.

A fact prior to the collision between the Celtic and the Britannic indicates that for one of the immediate causes of the disaster Capt. Invince of the Celtie must be held responsible

At the point where these two vessels struck the regular course of the Britannic was a little south of east, and for incoming steamers the course was substantially parallel, though directly in the opposite direction. We are told, though, that the Celtic, having been enveloped in a fog for some time, and wishing for a better offing from the coast, had turned in a southerly direction, and was therefore running two or three points off from her usual course.

The first thing for Capt. Inving to have done at the first sound of the Britannic's whistle, besides reversing his ship and bringing her to a standstill until the invisible vessel could have been located with certainty, was to put his boat immediately upon her regular course, and then the paths of the two ships would have been parallel instead of at angles, and, leaving out all other considerations, the danger of collision would have been so much less, and, as a matter of fact, in this case the collision would probably never have occurred.

So much for that. But the unpardonable fact remains that two steamships, aware of each other's proximity, but each invisible, were driven ahead by their respective commanders, not at full speed, perhaps, but with disastrous force, each trusting to luck, and neither stopping his ship completely and feeling his way until the knowledge of each other's whereabouts was defined and the danger of collision had ceased to be possible.

About a year ago Mr. Dorsheimer reported in the Star, which he conducts with signal ability, that during the civil war Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER practised the profession of a bounty jumper in this State, and was arrested and tried by court martial on the charge of deser-tion. We believe that Mr. PULITZER made some angry rejoinder to this accusation, but we are not aware that any conclusive proof was produced on either side. Will the Star now have the kindness to inform the public whether Mr. PULITZER defended himself successfi and what was the final end of the matter?

A distinguished Irish journalist of this city calls upon us to advocate the dismissal of Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH from Cornell University by way of punishment for the mobbing of Mr.
O'BRIEN in Canada, and for the indignities and injuries there inflicted upon the American reporters, including the young gentleman who has served THE SUN so successfully during

Mr. O'BRIEN'S tour.
We have not yet seen any evidence which can justify any one in holding Mr. SMITH responsible for these things. He is opposed to Irish home rule and opposed to Mr. O'BRIEN; but his opposition is expressed in argument and opinion and not in riotous personal assaults. Until such evidence is produced, we can see no reason for assailing Mr. Smith in the manner proposed.

What objection could there possibly be to the appointment of Mr. BAYARD as a Justice of the Supreme Court?

"It is highly abourd," says that Tribune which is published in the ever blooming and booming Minneapolis, "to charge Mr. Blaine with making any ostentatious display of him-Well, it must be admitted that Mr. BLAINE is

pretty well known in this country and out of it; and he is well established enough not to need Besides, he gets all the advertising he wants

from his esteemed contemporaries, the M-g-

A poet in the Youth's Companion represents a child as singing the delights of Vaccination Day. It is a bright idea, and the Legisla ture should create such a public holiday. A deficioncy of holidays has been thought to be one of the faults of this country; but if we could get a Vaccination Day we should doubtless be truly happy.

Besides, the cranks and fools and humbugs are not all dead yet.

It is very probable that STANLEY and the 800 men in his expedition will arrive this week at Stanley Falls in Central Africa, 1.400 miles from the mouth of the Congo. The cable in-forms us that on April 29 the last detachment of his large party left Stanley Pool on steamers. The little vessels besides being heavily laden doubtless towed lighters loaded with goods. Their progress against the strong Congo current could not be very rapid. Besides boats can navigate the upper Congo only in the day time, owing to the present imperfect knowledge with regard to its channels. Between three and four weeks at least have heretofore been consumed in making the journer from Stanley Pool to Stanley Falls. It is altogether probable that the last of this month will see STANLEY's large party well under way on the last stage of their journey between the Congo and EMIN Pasha's station at Wadelni. Mr. STANLEY estimated that between Stanley Falls and Albert Nyanza he could not travel more than ten miles a day. This is a prudent estimate, and unless some unforeseen event mars his good fortune there is reason to expect that the succor EMIN Pasha has so sorely need-

ed will reach him in the early days of July. The party got away from Stanley Pool about a week later than was expected, and the delay was probably due to the recent accident to the largest upper Congo steamer. A force of men were hard at work at Leopoldville repairing the damage while the expedition was on its march around the cataracts. Nevertheless the progress of the party, so far as reported has been something unexampled in the history of large caravans in equatorial Africa.

#### Here is another conundrum which a valued orrespondent propounds:

"Sig: To decide a controversy, "Mr. Baxastr's Heru which has the greater circulation, Mr. Baxastr's Heru "W. A. S." "Sin: To decide a controversy, will you please stat We are not able to tell. There is no public evidence that decides the case. Our impression, however, is that the Herald is ahead. It is not only an older, but a much more liberal careful, trustworthy, and conservative journal.

Red hair is all the rage.—Shorthorn Journal. And so it ought to be, for women, too, as well as for cows. There is no more beautiful color for the hair than red.

We welcome to the field of illustrated jourto be published hereafter every week at East Buffuld The first number of Druca contains some excellent pic-tures and a very interesting account of the career of Josef I. Kraszewski, the Pelish patriot and novelist, who wrote more than eight hundred historical romances, and who died two months ago of nervous prostration occa-sioned by the Riviera earthquake. The gentle art of pocey is not neglected by Asson. In a poem full of pariotism and fire we find these musical lines:

# Czy to w dworze, czy w klasatorze, Na słobodzie, czy w gospodzie, Wazystkim jestem brat.

About a dozen Polish newspapers are printed in the United States, but none that has occupied just the field which Describ aspires to Ill. THE FISHERY DISPUTE.

The Extraordinary Attitude of the Admin-istration Toward an Overwhelming Sen-timent of Congress-Sir Charles Tomor. WASHINGTON, May 24. - The announcement in the House of Commons that no reply has yet been received by the British Government to Lord Sallsburr's last fishery despatch may relieve the men of Gloucester and Portland. That despatch proposed exactly what they do not want, the recetablishment of reciprocity, with the removal of the present duty on Canadian fish. This proposal showed that a year's wordy arguing of the Washington authorities, resorted to in place of the practi-cal remedy provided by Congress, had been wasted. But since no reply at all has been made, according to the latest information. made, according to the latest information, which, as usual, comes from London or Ottawa, the American fishermen may trust that their case has not yet been wholly given away. Meanwhile, a natural interest has been aroused by the present visit of Sir Charles Tupper, the Dominion Minister of Finance. As the negotiations are conducted between the United States and British Governments, he will not, of course, enter into them in an official capacity. But an impression prevails that his visit to Washington will result in a consultation on the subject with the British Minister, Sir Lionel Sackville West.

Whatever the fact, additional interest is given to Sir Charles Tupper's speech, made at Ottawa week before last, in which he used these remarkable words:

We were met by the proposal to arm the Freident

week before last, in which he used these remarkable words:

We were met by the proposal to arm the Fresident with the power of deciaring hen intercourse. I do not believe the property of the proposal to arm the Fresident with the power of deciaring hen into cores. and I am strengthen all put that by the letter which the Fresident addressed the sets who communicated with him that that gentleman, armed with this tremendous power, fully recognized the sets that the sets of the communicated with him that that gentleman, armed with this tremendous power, fully recognized the sets that the property of the sets of the communicated with him that the first states and is rully alive to the momentous responsibility that would rest upon his shoulders if he should put it in operation.

Nothing has yet occurred to disturb this serene assurance of Sir Charles Tupner that the Administration will ignore the Rotalisation act. Harely does a measure of equal importance commend such support as this act received. Only one vote was thrown against it in the House, and more than two hundred in its favor. In the Senate the vote was hardly leas overwhelming. Yet Sir Charles Tupner holist that the President will not enforce it; and if he discusses the fisheries question at all at Washington, it will be on the basis of that opinion, which seems to be well founded.

To what extent the Administration and the Dominion Government are in accord on the sacrifice of the New England fishery interests to the reciprocity plan does not yet appear. Sir James Ferguson, however, has just announced in Parliament that the Canadian fishery protection measures of last year, to which Congress so much objected, have been readopted for the present season.

THE CASE OF GEN. SICKLES AND GEN. BADEAU.

#### Some Errors Corrected—True History of the Facts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg your permission to correct certain inaccuracles in a statement of the Baltimore Sun, copied into THE NEW YORK SUN a day or two ago. 1. There has been no suit bought by or against Gen. Sickles in the Court of Claims He is not entitled to longevity pay, and there-

fore has not claimed it. 2. Neither Gen. Sickles nor I have over drawn pay under the State Department while drawing army pay, and there has been no counter claim against either of us on that ac-

count. 3. After it was decided by the Supreme Court that retired officers were entitled to longevity pay I applied for that pay-being out of civil office—and then for the first time a Second Auditor of the Treasury raised the point that I had vacated my army commission by accept-ing diplomatic rank. This was in 1883, after eight successive Secretaries of War had recog-

ing diplomatic rank. This was in 1883, after eight successive Secretaries of War had recognized me as an army officer, notwithstanding my acceptance of diplomatic rank, and after the Treasury had passed the accounts of the Paymasters who paid me for fourteen years. Subsequent to my application for longevity pay, and with the sanction of the Secretary of War, Lincoin, and the Postmaster-General. I applied for one month's pay as a rotired army officer, while holding a Consular position at Havana. This was avowedly to test the question whether I was entitled to both pays. The Secretary of the Treasury made no decision on either application, but referred both to the Court of Claims.

The question whether by accepting a diplomatic post I vacated my army commission was fully argued, and the opinion of the court was rendered a year ago, and in my favor. This decision was rendered in open court, numbered, printed, and illed, and forms part of the records of the court. The case was, however, remanded for further argument and evidence as to another and entirely different point, viz. the effect of my having been dropped from the rolls under an acknowledged misapprehension in regard to the nature of a wound, and subsequently restored. The proof on this last point was that my place had not been filled.

But when this proof was offered, and a year after the original decision, the court, of its own motion, reopened the whole case, admitting an additional Judge to the hearing, so that the number sitting became four instead of three. The opinion of this increased court was divided, and both my claim and the contention of the Government have been dismissed, leaving me at liberty to appeal. In the mean time my name remains on the army register, and the War Department still, as for the nineteen years since I first accepted a diplomatic post, recognizes me as an army officer. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.

Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General.

Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General.

# ANOTHER SURPRISE.

The New Consul-General to France Turns Out to He a Mugwump

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The action of the President in the selection of a Consul-General to Paris is a fair sample of his indirect methods. Consul-General Walker will probably not deny that

he was asked to resign.

It has been given out from the White House that he resigned voluntarily. It has been given out that his successor is the highest possibility of man and Democrat; soldier and semi-diplomat, as Consuls-General are.

The truth is, Rathbone was nover identified with the Democratio party until the campaign of 1884, certainly not before 1860, and was never prominent. Neither was he ever in war, as the given story goes. He was gradu-ated from West Point in 1865, served a brief time with the line, and then, through Republican influence, as it his original appointment, he was put on Schotleld's stat in one of those soft places so sought by carpet knights. He then married the daughter of a wealthy Republican, Mr. Atherton, who set the young couple

In 1876 the Major-who was never a Major-was cottoning to the Floods, as his fortunes seemed to be running backward. I next heard of him as head stud groom at Gov. Stanford's farm, Palo Alto. This is the part of his career most honorable to him, for in it for the first time he was at some useful work. He was called superintendent, but the duties are of chief stud groom. The President is susceptible to the divinity which hedges about a millionaire, and Hearst's and Stanford's wishes prevailed in favor of a genial man—who speaks West Point French, and who. like Trotter, Hyatt, and

up in Menio Park.

Matthewa is a proselyte—against those Democrats who have borne the heat and burden of the day.

Washington, May 23.

A Bonn Democrat.

# The President on Election Frauds.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-The President in denying the application for a pardon in the case of James J. Sianley, who was convicted April 13 of fraudulent registration and sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment in the juil at St. Louis, endorsed the application:

Deniced. I cannot partion a crime against the electric at the state of the partial of the crime as a crime against the electric at the state of the state of

PANAMA, May 16.-In one of the largest iongest, and despest cuts, high up above the prospective canal work, water has been struck. The amount of earth and rock taken outlef the section referred to represents millions of dollars, and all this work is to-day values, as the water has washed from the side of the mountain more than sufficient to fill all the cuts. On the shaden as in other geological formations possessing the same characteristics, the purest water is to be found among the higher strate, and not in the muci.

### The President's Vacation. WASHINGTON, May 24.-The President will

leave Washington on Thursday evening in a special car of the Pennsylvania road, and proceed direct to Sarama Lake, in the Adirondacks making only the necessary stops on the route. He will be accompanied by Mrs Cleveland and tiol, and Mrs. Lamont, and expects to return to Washington within two weeks. Treasurer Hyatt at his Office. WASHINGTON, May 24. — Trensurer Hyntt qualified this morning, and formally assumed the duties of his new office. A large force of cierks was engaged in counting the cash in the Treasury to day.

Scribner's Magazine holds its own splendidly The June number opens with an article by Mr. Ropes on Portraits of Napoleon, a worthy parallel to the recent account of the Portraits of Julius Casear. The stories of the number are admirable. The Unpublished Letters of Thackeray are continued, and by way of solid discussion Mr. F. J. Stimson has an instructive easey on the Ethios of Democracy.

GARLAND IN OUT OF THE RACE.

He Dees Not Want a Place on the Suprem WASHINGTON, May 24.-Attorney-General Garland to-day talked freely with a represent-ative of the Associated Press concerning his supposed candidacy for the vacant place on the Supreme bench. Mr. Garland said: "I do not want the place, and would not take

it if offered me. I do not," said he, "undervalue the place. It has work and responsibility enough to test the energy and ability of any one, and honor sufficient for the most ambitious. When the last two appointments for the Supreme Court were made my name was conspicuously mentioned by persons of both parties for selection. At that time I would have readily accepted such a position, and I do not hesitate to say so, but I was younger by several years and my health was much better then than now. Then there was a period of twenty years between my age and that fixed for retiring, and my health was unimpaired. Now, that period is only fifteen years, and my constitution is worn and enfeebled by a severe attack of sickness that came upon me in March. 1886. The duties of the office of Justice of the United States Supreme Court are so important and so exacting that I feel it is due the public service that, as a general rule, and, other things being equal, one who enters upon their performance should have a fair and reasonable prospect of twenty years of active, unbroken labor before reaching the age named by the law for retiring. For the work done in that court lasts for all the years to come, and goes far to mould and fashion our institutions, make and execute the laws as we may. I could not even induige the hope of having the period of fifteen years allowed me for continuous hard work, and I would be untrue to duty to accept such a trust with this fact staring me in the face. "Besides," he said, "some months after the two appointments referred to were made I was elected by the Legislature of Arkansas to the United States Senate for the second time, and then I formed a resolution to retire from public life and public place at the end of that term, which will expire with the closing of this Administration, and I have so shaped my affairs as to carry out this resolution, which becomes more important to me as the time approaches. This resolution, some six months since, I repeated substantially to my friends in Arkansas by a letter that was published touching my running again for the United States Senato, and I will say that the entire Arkansas representation has known for nearly or quite two years past of this determination on my part, as well as some few other particular was conspicuously mentioned by persons of both parties for selection. At that time I

"May I ask you, then, if the President knows of this?"

'Yes, generally and particularly. Generally, for he has heard me say flatly, more than a year since, that I wanted and would have no other public place after this; and on the 23d of February last he asked me to take a place on the Inter-State Commission, which I declined, repeating positively this determination on my part that I wanted and would have no public office after this. And particularly, as soon as I could decently do so the day after Justice Woods was buried), I told him my name was being used in this connection, and I wanted at once to say that I did not wish the place and would not have it, and repeated again my resolution as to public office, and I wished him to proceed to the consideration of the question as if he never had heard of me,"

#### IT'S A SALVATOR ROSA-NO, IT ISN'T. A Relie or a Work of Art, or Something with a \$25,000 Hole in It.

The painting with the \$25,000 hole in it, which is on exhibition in Judge Van Hoesen's court, represents monks fleeing from a monastery after an attack by bandits. The monastery is on a mountainous height by the Medterranean. Jacob H. Studer, owner of the

Q.—Is this painting after the style of a Salvator Ross.? A.—A good ways after his style. sir. A poor imitation. It has no art qualities. The figures are fair, but the perspective is extremely had. If appears to be a copy of a second-rate had old master.

of a second-rate bad old master.

He also said that pedigrees are no doubt made to effect the sale of some pictures.

Samuel P. Avery, the Chairman of the Committee on Painting of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, testilled that, while the painting bore unmistakable indications of being old and might be after the school of Rosa, yet it was not his work. Although they had what was called a Salvator Rosa at the Museum, yet they could not guarantee that it was an original.

James Fairman, lecturer on the fine arts at

original.

James Fairman, lecturer on the fine arts at Olivet College. Michigan, testified that Mr. Studer's painting was not one of Rosa's works. It had probably been painted between the years 1680 and 1700, about the time Rosa flourished, but Rosa had five pupils besides a son, and had a great many imitators.

Q.—Upon what basis can you decide upon a Salvator Rosa painting? A.—His paintings are broad and bolder in their treatment than ordinary. A spirit of gloom per-rades them. He stood in the same relation to painting as Beethoven to music. as Hesthoven to music.

Prof. Fairman, upon cross-examination, said that if this painting could be proven to be a losa it might be worth \$25,000 as a relic; but if not, then he would put its value at from \$200 to \$600.

The case will be continued to-day.

The Bell Telephone Case in the Patent Office.

Washington, May 24.-Principal Examiner Brown of the Division of Electricity, in the Patent Office, to-day heard argument on behalf of Prof. Alex-ander Graham Bell in opposition to an application of Prof. Elisha Gray for permission to amend his original application for patent in the celebrated telephone inter application for patent in the celebrated telephone interference case of Bell, Gray, Edison, McDonough, et al.,
upon which a decision adverse to Gray was rendered in
1870. Mr. Roscoe Conkling and Mr. James J. Storrow of
New York appeared for Bell, and Mr. Casey Young of
Washington appeared for Gray. The latter declined to
make any argument in support of his application, on
the ground that the law and the rules of the Patent
Office provide that all pending applications for patents
and all amendments must be supported to the secret
solution of the provide that all pending applications for patents
and all amendments must be supported to the secret
solution of the pending application in this case, as was done by
Examiner Brown. Mr. Conkling, on the other hand, declared that the efforts of Gray's confised to prevent a full
hearing in the case were "scandalous in the extreme
and without a precedent in the history of the Patent
Office." One of Gray's original chaims was for "a telehonic receiver, consisting of the combination in an
electric circuit of a magnet and a dispiragm supported
and arrained in close proximity thereto, whereby
sounds thrown upon the line may be reproduced accurately as to pitch and quality. The change or annitor, the word "diaphragm" in the above. It is stated
that if the application is granted the smedment will so
broaden the scope of Gray's invention as to result in a
new interference, and bruce in a reopening of the whole
case, in which, in 1870, Bell was declared to be the prior
inventor. Decision was reserved. erence case of Bell, Gray, Edison, McDonough, et al.,

# A Heartless Joke.

"I say, Dumley," whispered Featherly Sun-ay afternoon, and he looked cautiously about, "how day afternoon, and he looked cautiously about, now day afternoon, and he looked cautiously about, now would a bottle of ale strike you!"

"th, Featherly," responded flumley, with an earnest ness that was pathelle, "if you can put me outside of a bottle or two of sie you need only name your reward."

"say no more, but come with me," said Featherly.

A moment later he said to the drug clerk: "Two bottles of ginger sie, please."

The Last Thing Labor Should Try to Do. From the Washington Star

The last thing the friends of labor reform should try to do is to slience the press for when free speech goes out of one door the worst forms of tyranny are sure to come in at the other.

To George W. Childs, on his Birthday. From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury. From the Philadriphia Sansisy Mercury.

Hright natal day of one whose life
With deeds of charity is rife;
With deeds of charity is rife;
Not warrior bold nor netenties great
Nor ruler high in reaims of state.
Int one whose heart to sorrow's sob
Was never known to lose its throb;
A widow's grief, the orphan's tear,
suffering man found pily where
This man of heavenly mould is known,
Whose life by kindly acts is shown.
Whose life by kindly acts is shown.
Oth. Time, now in thy Book of Days
Mark this one for the future's praise,
teorys W. Childis; a name that's best
As one who loved his fellow man the best

MILITIA PUT TO FLIGHT BY A GALE. An Incident of the First Day of the National

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The National drill grounds late this afternoon were the scene of a panic and disorder that probably would have terminated more seriously had larger crowd been present. About 4 o'clock, when a great many of the department clerks had reached the grounds to witness the drill, a thunder storm was observed coming up in the southwest, but as the wind was blowing northeast no one paid any attention to the matter. Just before the last company was to drill, however, it began to rain, and shortly afterward a gust of wind came that took nearly half the straw hats off in the grand stand. This little squall continued for a few moments, when the storm developed into one of great magnitude. A squall came, bringing with it a blinding sheet of

into one of great magnitude. A squall came, bringing with it a blinding sheet of rain. The wind blew several persons over and took the tops off one or two buggies standing outside. Then the roof of the stand began to rattle, and in a second the beards began to fix. Some fell down into the stand, but luckily most of them sailed over into the road outside. One of the boards struck a carriage and demolished its top. No one was inside at the time but the driver, who narrowly escaped death. A panie followed the carrying away of the roof; ladies screamed and men rushed over the chairs to get out of the stand. Some even jumped to the ground, a distance of fitteen feet or more, and some of the women and little girls were bruised and scratched and had their clothing torn. Two or three men suffered sprained ankles by jumping from the stand. Every one became soaking wet, as the shelter in the grounds could not satisfy the demands of two or three thousand people.

A signal service officer, who happened to be in the grounds at the time, stated that it was the worst storm he had ever witnessed in Washington. The gentleman who owned the carriage came around after the storm to see if he could not gain an indemnity for the loss he had suffered, but he met with no success. The national drill is not a legally incorporated body and cannot sue or be sued. On inspection of the boards of which the roof was made it was found that they were only malled at one end with two small nails in each. The competitive drill of infantry bogan at long range at 10 o'clock, and the manœuvres of the citizen soldery were executed at such a distance from the spectators, at the further extremity of the ten-acro lot, that no one knew for half an hour that the contests had really begun. Company A. First Minnesota Regiment Capt J. L. Amory, opened the ball, but failed to complete its programme in the limit of thirty minutes, time having been lost in manœuvring to get nearer the spectators.

The other infantry compenies competing were the Eighth Separate Co

#### CARTER-MORGAN.

#### Marriage of the Daughter of the Late D. P. Morgan to Mr. John Carter. WASHINGTON, May 24,-St. John's Church

was the scene of a pretty noon wedding tolay. Miss Alice Morgan, daughter of the late D. P. Morgan of New York, and John Carter of saltimore, were married. The Bev. Dr. Paine of Mt. Calvary Church, Baltimore, read the St. John's. The chancel was decked with white flowers, and, with the many white dresses and bonnets worn by guests, made the church very effective. The bride's dress was of white satin, full train, and half low waist. Her vell was of old Spanish lace, worn back-

astery is on a mountainous height by the Mediterranean. Jacob H. Studer, owner of the picture, says it is by Salvator Rosa, and that the Manhattan Storage Company, which he is suing for \$25,000, is responsible for a large hole in one corner. Artist stestified. The two who were called for the plaintiff were Giovanni Calyo and Franklyn Bassferd. Both said the picture was surely a Salvator Rosa, and that it was worth \$25,000 before it was injured. Mr. Bassford salit he had studied art since he was 7 years old, twenty-three years ago.

Q.—What are the characteristic of Salvator Rosa's paintings? A.—He is noted for his massive and solid grouping in composition, the transparency and brilliancy of his coins; the style of his seenes, which are consists and care, and all sorts of well-scenes. Eight of his pictures are in this country, four being in this state. One, an Italian scene, is in the Metropolitan has his mannerisms, his peculiar style, and his special way of fusishing.

Ori behalf of the defence J. Alden Weir of the National Academy of Design testified that while he had not a very great opinion of Salvator Rosa's work, he felt very confident that this pininting was not even a Salvator Rosa. Mrs. Carrer will sail for Europe on Saturdator Rosa's work, he felt very confident that this pininting was not even a Salvator Rosa. Mrs. Mose flourished at a time when art was in its decadence, and the only value his pictures. Mrs. Weir thought plenty of such plaintings as the one in court could be purchased in the old masters, and if he drew the line he would include this painting among the bad old masters. And sor of ways after his siyle six. A poor imitation. It has no art qualities. The figures are fair, but the prepagative is extremely had. It superar to be accopt the solid ways after his siyle six. A poor imitation. It has no art qualities. The figures are fair, but the prepagative is extremely had.

months ago. At her request the Charities Commis-sioners placed her six-year-old daughter Mary in the Industrial Home in Williamsburgh, while she (the nother) went to the hospital at Flatbush. Last week Mrs. Nolan left the hospital and went at once to the In dustrial Home, where she learned that some time ag the child had been placed in the care of a German far

the child had been placed in the care of a German family named Doscher, in Baltic and Ilicks streets. She hurried to the house and found the child apparently well cared for and contented in her new home. She should be considered to the place of the content of t

Mate Rich Arraigned for Killing a Satior. Albert M. Rich, first mate of the ship Robert I. Belknap, was arrested a week ago on a charge of causing the death of James Peterson, a seaman, while the ship was on her way from San Francisco to Liver pool. Yesterday he was arraigned for examination be-fore United States Commissioner Shields. Carl Eisen-ger, a sallor on the same watch with Peterson, testified ger, a sallor on the same watch with Peterson, testified that Rich beat Peterson daily with belaying pins and bart, sometimes hitting him in the face and on the back as the peterson was knocked semeless where the saw Rich a rike Peterson, shout twenty hours before he tall, with a belaying pin. The sallor bled profusely. At 10 o'clock that hight he heard the mais curse Peterson and felled him to the deck. He picked him up and carried him to his bunk. He died soon afterward. Peterson, the witness said, was a good sallor and did his work woll. John Cain, a seaman, gave testimony similar to Eisenger's. Both also testified as to bad treatment by the Captain, A. J. Staples. The examination will be continued to morrow. The Belknap is an American ship, owned in Maine.

# Musical Director Gruendler Released.

Musical Director Herman Gruendler of the Patti Rosa company, who was arrested in Hoboken or donday night on the complaint of Louis Budenbender of that city, who accused him of receiving \$6(3) under fals pretences, was released by Recorder McDonough yester day on his own recognizance. Gruendler and Buden-bender had a private interview in the station house, and a compromise was effected. It is said truendler gave Budenbender notes with good indorsements. Gruendler had been engaged to be married to a daurhier of Buden-bender, but he broke the engagement and married Cora E. Forris, a member of the Patit-Rosa company. He said he lost the money he got from Budenbender in a theatrical venture.

Perhaps More Democrats Will Get In. Secretary Fairchild returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. Early in the day Collector Ma-gone, Appraiser McMulien, and Naval Officer Burt had a conference with him in the Brevoort House, and people conference with him in the Brevoort House, and people in the Custom House think that perhaps something in the way of chances is in the wind. Mr. Fairchild on this visit has visited the Brooklyn warehouses with Surveyor Beattle, and there has been some talk of a successor to Depuny Surveyor Wyatt.

Temperance Men in Convention. The New Jersey Catholic Temperance Union eld its annual convention in St. Mary's Hall, Hoboken yesterday. Father Corrigan, pastor of St. Mary's Thurch was rejected President, and Father Gordon of Trunton and sather Coar of Hackensack were made ylee-Presidents. The convention adopted resolutions calling for the enforcement of the Sunday Inguer laws.

Squire Going to Europe. Rollin M. Squire is going to Europe in a few weeks on a business speculation. Howe & Hummal, his lawyers, asythat he will be on hand when District At-torney Martine is ready to try him for compiracy, and that that will not be until the fall term of Oyer and Terminer.

Yesterday the bridge had been in operation just four years. The total receipts up to date were \$2,437.787.20. Just 15.5est.100 passengers had crossed on the promenade and 61,111,556 in the cars. Miss Earle's 101st Birthday. Miss Sophin Earle of Hackensack celebrated her lots birthday yesterday at the residence of Dr. if. W. Adams. She lestill in vigorous health.

The Bridge Four Years 814.

Don't risk anything with a stubborn cough when a safe remedy may be had in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant Sore lange and throats are speedily helped by it.

CLUBBED BY POLICEMAN FLAY.

A Pressman Bratsed and Locked Up Ho-Policeman Charles Flay of the Delancey street station arraigned Bernard O'Brien, a pressman employed on the Police Gazelle, before Justice O'Reilly, at Easex Market, yester-day, and accused him of having been disorder-

ly and drunk and resisted arrest. He said that O'Brien and half a dozen other men were standing on the corner of Delancey and Sheriff streets at 10 o'clock on Monday night insulting the people who passed. O'Brien told an en-tirely different story, and was corroborated by a number of witnesses. He said that he and a a number of witnesses. He said that he and a few friends were standing on the corner when Flay and Flay's brother came along.

"New, O'Brien, I want you to finish your fight with my brother." said the policeman.

O'Brien had had an alterention with Flav's brother some time before. The latter pulled off his coat and squared off at O'Brien, who refused to fight.

"I don't want to fight, and, besides, it would be a mighty poor show I'd stand with you hero," he said.

Flay then raised his club, O'Brien declares,

be a mighty poor show I'd stand with you hero," he said.

Flay then raised his club, O'Brien declares, and hit him across the left cheek, cutting a deep gash. He raised it a second time, and O'Brien ran. The policeman ran after him, striking at him with his club. O'Brien's sister, who was looking out of a window, saw her brother clubbed and shrieked for help. O'Brien's ran around the block, but finally surrendered. Flay took him to the station. On the way down into the cell, O'Brien says, he clubbed him again, until O'Brien grew desporate and threatened to have it out with him then and there. O'Brien's head was badly cut and his body was covered with bruises. After hearing some of O'Brien's witnesses, fustice O'Beilly discharged O'Brien, who went over to Police Headquarters and preferred charges against Flay before Superintendent Murray.

# RUINED HIS RELATIVES.

# Young Man Flees Rather than Face his

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 .- Mercom L. Seguin, manager of the Philadelphia Umbrella Company, has left town. It is said there is a deficiency of \$85,000 in his accounts. Before de-parting Seguin made a confession to his business associate, George C. Baker, declaring his intention to fice from the disgrace that must fall upon him if he should remain in Philadelphia. His last request was that Baker should

phia. His last request was that Baker should break the news to his wife. This the latter reluctantly did. Mrs. Seguin is almost crased with grief. She closed up her pretty home yesterday and with her three children went to an uncle in Trenton.

Seguin's victims are mostly members of his own family. They are J. Brown Seguin, a brother, who lives in Camden; Mrs. Mary Richardson, his mother-in-law, and his wife. Each of them had an interest in the Philadelphia Umbrella Company, and with Seguin they practically formed the concern. They had implicit faith in Seguin's honesty, and intrusted him with the complete management of the business.

Stock speculation is the main cause of his downfall. Seguin frequented Third street and dropped a great deal of money there. Every loss was followed by a draft upon the Umbrella Company's funds. He was the manager of the concern and made \$7,000 a year out of it. He is only 29 years of age. His flight has completely broken up the business.

# REMOVING AN OLD LANDMARK.

#### The "Old McDonald Bakery" to Make Way for an Apartment House. Builder S. J. Donvan bogan an attack yester-

its place. The "Old McDonald Bakery," as it has been known for generations, dates as a bakehouse from 1782, and the record of its erection is lost somewhere yet back of that. Donaldson was the name of the original proprietor, and his widow disposed of the business in 1817 to Henry McDonald, whose name across the front goes down with the building, though several proprietors have carried on business there since his time. McDonald's 46 years in the store ended in 1823, and extended over the time when the reighborhood

propriators have carried on business there since his time. McDonald's 46 years in the store ended in 1813, and extended over the time when the neighborhood was widely different from what it is now. Catharine street was a famous dry goods and shopping centre, and the cross streets were filled with the residences of well to do and oven fashlonable people.

McDonald's successor was Henry Opp, who had grown up in the shop, and who sold out in 1875 with a fortune of \$60,000 made in the little bakery. Bernard Gallagher, who worked for Opp, succeeded him, keeping up the traditions of the place, McDonald having been an employee of the original Donaldson.

McDonald's successor was Henry Opp, who worked for Opp, succeeded him, keeping up the traditions of the place, McDonald having been an employee of the original Donaldson.

McDonald's successor was described by the most of the original Donaldson work of the original Donaldson work of destruction bette capable of being used. The work of destruction bette capable of being used. The floor beams, placed three times as far apart as a mestamany to-day, are more than three times as strong. They are heavy and made of solid oak. The beams of the framework are the same, and are as sound to-day as when raised, besides being a great deal harder. All this oak will be utilized in making furniture, and will turn out peculiarly beautiful samples of the fashlonable antique oak articles. The brick of the broad direplaces and chimners were imported from Holland, and the locks and hardware were brought from England.

-"Silotwor" is a new explosive ten times

the strength of gunpowder, exploding without smoke or noise. A Russian invented it. -One of the most remarkable thefts on record is reported from Whatcom. Washington Terri-tory, where a thief stole an entire orchard, just planted. hiding his work for a time by sticki

holes where the fruit trees had been.

—Mrs. Nancy Britton died recently in Gerears and 7 months. Her husband died eleven years ago at the age of 98. And she leaves four children and for grandchildren and great grandchildren.

-- Newcastie, Pa., has a hen of extraordinary

egg-laying ability. One day recently she Inid two good-sized eggs; the day following she repeated the opera-tion; on the third day she rested and laid no eggs, but on the fourth day she made up by laying three eggs.

The Lutheran Church complains of a ack in the ministerial supply. The new ministers are hardly numerous enough to fill the places vacated by

death, superannuation, and otherwise. The demands are very pressing just now, as immigration is very large.

—It is said that a Baltimore doctor preacribes a good many love powders to anxious patients and a druggist of that city makes a good thing out of ompounding the prescription, which is as follows: Pura sacchara alba, hydrant aqua. Take as directed."

mon of West Chester, Pa., recently became the mother of a curiously deformed chick. Its legs are joined to its ly near the back and project out behind the body as iff as stakes, and are quite useless either for pedor trian purposes or for anything else but ornan ... The Piegan Indians of Montana have made over \$4,000 this spring skinning the carcasses of cattle which perished in the snow. The Indians re-ceived 75 cents for every hide they brought in, and they exhibted such industry that it became necessary to

-A bantam hen belonging to Julia Har-

watch the herds to prevent them from skinning every animal in the territory, dead or alive.

—John W. Moore's famous St. Bernard dog died at Meirose, Mass, on Monday. He was probably the best dog of his class in the world. He measured thirty-four inches across the shoulders and weighed over 200 pounds. He had taken fifteen first-class gold prizes in England, and since his importation has taken

about twenty first-class prizes in this country. Mr. Moore received an offer of \$10,000 for him. -While John O. Collier of Dauphin county, Pa\_, was tearing down an old dwelling house on his property, he found hidden in a corner, wrapped in a linen pouch, 20 silver half dollars, with dates from 1793 to 1838, in good condition. It is thought that they were placed there by Isaac Ogle, an old settler, who built the house and lived there until his death, which was caused by falling from a tree and breaking his neck.

-The Methodist ministers of Philadelphia have appointed a committee of five to consider the advisability of excluding reporters from their Monday morning meetings. There is no charge that the reporters have reported incorrectly, but it is said that sometimes they make public incidents that might as well be kept quiet. The Rev. J. H. Riddick is against excluding the newspaper men. "We ought not to do anything we are ashaned of," he said. "I say turn on the gaa."

-H. D. White of Joliet loved his cousin, Jesale White, a pretty seventeen-year-old girl, but the discouraged of him. For some time past Jessie has been bothered at receiving anonymous letters threaten-ing her life and flaing the date of her execution. The letters were sent through the mail until it became unsetters were sent through the mail until it became un-safe, when they were slipped under the door of the home. Fromment young men received notes requesting them to act as pall-bearers, and an undertaker was en-gaged to go to the house. Anotice of the death of the young lady was sent to the papers and published. Final-ly the discarded lover was caught prowling around the house with a revolver, and he has been arrested, and the threatening letters have ceased.

the threatening letters have coased -Morris Johnson of Indianapolis, once a skilled mechanic, lost his place because he lost three fingers from his right hand and could not work. He tried peddling and became discouraged because he made tried peddling and became discouraged because he made so little. Then he took to drinking, and his wife took in washing. The other day he came home intexteated, went up stairs, took off his boots seized his revolver, and softly crept down again. As he entered the kitchen where his wife was washing a neighbor entered a side door. She could not see Mrs. Johnson, but she saw Mr. Johnson point the revolver at something, and as she jumped and grabbed it. Johnson fired twice, but the neighbor's grasp prevented good aim, and then he take the property of the stairs and with one more that killed himself.